

The value of the Ringgit and the Indonesian Rupiah In the Sale and Purchase Transactions of the Village Community Aji Yellow Sebatik island Borders the Indonesian - Malaysian

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Abstract.

The activity of the socio-economic society can be seen in the daily activities on the environment where the people live, especially people who live in the border area. The village Aji Yellow into the study site is located in Kabupaten Nunukan or commonly called the Island of Sebatik. People in Sebatik Island imposed a two currencies in the region, namely currency ringgit and Indonesian rupiah. The purpose of this study is to explain the value and meaning of the ringgit and the Indonesian rupiah in the view of the Village community Aji Yellow; type of commodity goods traded; the practice of buying and selling transactions using the ringgit and the Indonesian rupiah in the community of the Village Aji Yellow. The study used a qualitative method through interviews and participant observation. The results of the research show the value and meaning of the orientation of currency applied by the community in the Village of Aji Yellow which includes: historical aspects, ease of access, commodity, practical, security. Goods that become a commodity trading almost entirely starting from primary needs to tertiary. The value of the ringgit and the Indonesian rupiah in the view of society is the result of consensus that can be beneficial in the social and cultural environment on the border of the two countries, Indonesia and Malaysia.

Keywords: Ringgit, Indonesian rupiah, Value, Sebatik

I. INTRODUCTION

The economic activity of the community can be seen in the daily activities that is done on the environment where the people live. The activity of the social economy means there is an activity that occurs between two or more people associated with the social life and perekonomiannya. Related community activities, especially in the process of trading in the Village Aji Yellow, Sebatik Island, the people when trying to buy the necessities of life surely they come to a market, stall, shop, or shops that provide goods of life. Because of the region they are flanked by two regions that have perbedaan the use of currency, between Malaysia and Indonesia, demand that the people of Pulau Sebatik adjust their

economic lives on two mechanisms of the economy is different. The impact on the socio-cultural life of the community P. Sebatik. On one side of their citizenship tercatut as the population in Indonesia, but in the context of the economy is very dependent on Malaysia. Some previous studies have been conducted related to the context of social, cultural and economic of the people who live in P. Sebatik. Research-research that explore the various aspects of community life in a P. Sebatik as the people who inhabit the border between Indonesia and Malaysia. Study-the study of life in border communities, generally in one of the main problems faced by the entire border region in Indonesia is poverty as well as the limitations of the pre-means and a means of basic social and economic (Elizabeth 2018). Research that focuses on the dependence of the border communities of Indonesia to Malaysia, as well as the factors driving the demand and supply of goods and services in the border region P. Sebatik (Sari, 2016; Asniwati et al 2013; Husain, 2017). The border region also has the social dynamics of economic culture of the society into the spotlight and review some of the previous researchers, such as the border between Indonesia and Timor-Leste (Sugiarti, 2016); the economic crisis in border communities of West Kalimantan, Indonesia with Serwak, Malaysia. Policy of the central government for border regions is always being debated, especially if the issue concerns a trade that is often done by the people in the border region. If reviewed, the regulations regarding the trade is set up through government policies on trade and the layout of the imported goods as well as other international agreements involving Indonesia and Malaysia (Fратиwi, 2012; Yunita, 2018)

Policies or regulations of trade between the two countries such as Indonesia and Malaysia seems to not have much effect on the forms of trade of the people residing in the border region. Although by law, cross-border trade that practised community is considered illegal, it is precisely the traditional trade of the old relationship of the population in the border regions of both countries are leaning more powerful encourage trading activity. Trade practices in the region border protection actually be the glue of the social relations between the inhabitants of different countries and not much of a concern status and the identity of citizenship. Related to the border region, the relations of micro-economic inter-regional border can not be avoided (Suwartiningsih, 2017; Sudarsa, 2013; Slamet, 2001). Studies Hadiwijoyo (2009), distinguish two aspects that were examined in the definition of the border, namely boundary and frontier. The first term refers to the function of the border line that limits a country with other countries, while the second term is the perspective in view of the position of an area of the border of the front or rear of a country (Pamungkas, 2018; Slamet, 2001).

Trade practices that factor into the adhesive relationship between the communities in the border region. The state of the economy that hit between Indonesia and Malaysia to give the opportunity to the community area is to select the number of economic transactions more profitable for them (Suwartiningsih, et al., 2018). Hence, not surprisingly, found the situation on the border communities in the District Jagoi babang route more familiar with the goods household day-to-day of Serikin, Sarawak, Malaysia. On the contrary, people in the Serikin and traders in Sarawak also know the vegetables-vegetables from sub-District Name: Lampung, Indonesia. Trade practices of the economy such as it is inseparable from the socio-cultural relations between communities one that tribe. In the context of globalization, borders be a space that connects many places and social actors rather than the arena of control over the population (Sassen, 2005). Communities in the border area of course with all the keterbetasannya will strive to meet the needs of life to be able to maintain the continuity of his life, the ways that they do to meet their needs is of course with the access region-region nearest to buy better that store-tokoataupun the market that provides commodity food needs. According to Polanyi (2003), the

market is an institution as an arena for the practice of economic transactions take place, and has existed since humans began to recognize the exchange in pemenuhan the needs of his life.

Trade practices on the society at P. Sebatik, especially in the Village of Aji Yellow bordering with Malaysia and indicate the presence of two forms of the scale of the trade, namely the large and the small (micro). Society at P. Sebatik categorize themselves the scale of their trade, to large-scale if covering the business of collection and distribution of goods with a tonnage of 10-20. More in the category that practised community of the Village Aji Yellow, P. Sebatik trade large-scale specialized cargo such as groceries, electronic equipment, building materials, and types of food/drink packaging are transported from Tawau, Malaysia. Different with trading the micro-scale, in the category of the local community, is a trade that involves a household in the Village Aji Yellow.

Focus caution this article attempts to examine the meaning and value of the ringgit and the Indonesian rupiah, which is sourced from the views of society. The strategy of the Village community Aji Yellow border P. Sebatik, between Indonesia and Malaysia with regard to the practice of the trade. The Village community Aji Yellow in various contexts have varying preferences when choosing a currency to be used for trade sell buy. Similarly, the categories of commodity items that can be assessed with ringgit or rupiah. At least there are some aspects that factor into a dualism of currency in the Village Aji Yellow, among others: historical aspects, accessibility, commodities, practical value, and the value of the security that will be parsed further in the discussion of this article.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

The economic activity of the community can be seen in the daily activities that is done on the environment where the people live. The activity of the social economy means there is an activity that occurs between two or more people associated with the social life and perekonomiannya. Related community activities, especially in the process of trading in the Village Aji Yellow, Sebatik Island, the people when trying to buy the necessities of life surely they come is to a market, stall, shop, or shops that provide goods of life. Because of the region they are flanked by two regions that have perbedaan the use of currency, between Malaysia and Indonesia, demand that the people of Pulau Sebatik adjust their economic lives on two mechanisms of the economy is different. The impact on the socio-cultural life of the community P. Sebatik. On one side of their citizenship tercatat as the population in Indonesia, but in the context of the economy is very dependent on Malaysia.

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others: historical aspects, accessibility, commodities, practical value, and the value of the security that will be parsed further in the discussion of this article.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted in the Village of Aji Yellow one of the five districts covered in Sebatik Island , as for the people who provide information during the study.

No	Name	Age	Work	Education last
1.	Sulaiman	26	PKH	S1
2.	Salman	24	Wiraswasta	S1
3.	Hj.Marwa	50	Pengepul	-
4.	Fatmawati	32	Pedagang	SMA
5.	Pati	35	Pengepul	SMA
6.	Saria	33	URT	SMA
7.	Basri	53	Wiraswasta	-
8.	Arkam	45	Guru	S1
9.	Ramli	56	Nelayan	-
10.	Ardi	16	Supir Speed	SMP
11.	Nani	32	URT	SMA
12.	Ma'Aji	50	Penjual Coto	SMP
14.	Edi	45	Pekebun	SMP
15.	Janggoe	28	Penjual cakar	SMA
16.	Arnil	32	Sekretaris Desa	S1
17.	Renny	33	Tukar uang	SD
18.	Yati	28	Penjual Cakar	SMP
19.	Ne' Pati	70	URT	-
20	Hj. Masna	48	URT	SMP

Observation and interview is a collaboration of the data collection techniques used in this study. The interview using the interview guide with the topics of the interview include: (1) the Value of the ringgit and the Indonesian rupiah from the view of the Village community Aji Yellow,; (2) the Types of Commodities traded on the Village community Aji Yellow; and (3) the Practice of buy-sell transactions using the ringgit in the community of the Village Aji Yellow. Observation includes activities in the day, buying and selling in the market, the process of transporting goods trader towards Tawau, Malaysia and daily activity of the other. Data analysis begins with a categorization of the data from the results of the interview (transcript) and the records of the field (field note) then categorizing data based on sub-themes from the result of interview. Before the interview starts first research explained in advance to the informant related intents and purposes in this study, the material of the writing of this article.

III. HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

Based on the story of the local community, the beginning of the Village Aji Yellow is a haven or retreat for a moment the traders who will trade to Malaysia (Tawau). They rested and leaned back under the trees wood that is very large at the edge of the river and the name of the wood is Aju (Buginese –

Wood). The name of the yellow is derived from the number of traders that time which often saw parents who use a yellow dress. The village Aji yellow is originally a hamlet within the territory of the Village of Stake, Kecamatan Sebatik, Nunukan Regency. In 2003, the Village Stakes do the expansion of the village and marked with the publication of the Regulatory Regions of Nunukan District No. 48 of 2003 on the Establishment of the Village Aji Yellow and Village Binalawan in Kecamatan Sebatik, Nunukan Regency. In the beginning of the government led by Ansyar HB (2004-2007), followed Syarifuddin DP (2007-2013), and is currently led by Saga (2013-now.) Village Aji Yellow is one of the village located in the District of Sebatik Tengah, Kabupaten Nunukan, Kalimantan Utara majority-eyed pencaharian as a farmer oil palm and cocoa. Geographically, the Village Aji Yellow directly adjacent to the mainland Tawau, Malaysia. The village Aji Yellow has an area of 645 Hectares. With a population of 13.820 people, consisting of men 1717 the soul and women 1.563 soul.

Activities crossing the border of Indonesia-Malaysia Sabah that has been going on since a long time ago even before the country's independence. Activities aimed at the trade, exchange and barter. In the 1920s and 1930s, the Dutch east Indies government began to give attention to the border town of Nunukan, when the city became the point of entry of the opium illegally diseludupkan from Tawau on the sides occupied by the United Kingdom. Smuggling is done in order to barter trade that has spread before world war II. After the war, even growing intensified with hundreds of boat people called the boat kumpit, flashed a roundtrip bring raw materials to Sabah and "bring home the goods manufacturing seludupan" (Leeh, 1976).

The use of the ringgit currency in trade by the public already since the first beginning of the formation of the Village Aji Yellow has made the practice of the transaction by using the currency of ringgit in any kind of transaction activity better in the trade sector and in the sector of pengupahan. In accordance with the said by the wife of the owner of an house is the living room was in Indonesia are the kitchen and the toilet are in Malaysia (ne' Starch, 70 years) He considers himself as one of the residents who have lived long and there is still no electricity and only still rely on the lamp and candles at the time. The first market that is becoming the place or the means to get food only in Tawau, for the people who want to buy the ingredients panganan pokok use the get your ass back and forth Tawau-Sebatik to sustain life and use the ringgit currency as a tool payout. In addition he also tells the first beginning of it comes because of the run from the police chase Malaysia using the boat jongkong hired with a cost of 10 ringgit. in the condition of the pregnant and passes through the small rivers in the middle of the forest from the mouth of the river up to the upstream in this case iala Village Aji Yellow. In his travels he also revealed that a wide variety of sounds animals that are spooky often interfere during the journey as well as the condition in the dark and just lights a fire or a lamp that hung at the end of the ship the obverse and another one is hung at the ends of the ship the back right next to the driver jongkong sit.

furthermore, also dictated by ma Hj. Marwa (50 years) that in the era of 1985 he has a boat Jongkong used to transport various types of goods commodity agricultural products and plantations in the form of banana, coconut, cocoa, pepper, coffee, palm oil and everything is brought and sold to Tawau and paid using the ringgit currency this makes the ringgit is formerly known by the people of the Island of sebatik and being the means of payment used on the activity of the economy in everyday life. With regard to things such as all the results of the production of the material results in the form of plantations and agriculture in the send and traded to Tawau which is of course the use of the ringgit as a means of payment and not dollars, because the dollars themselves are not applicable in the territory of Tawau Malaysia then ringgitlah circulating among the community in the sector of activity of trading goods and services.

Views about the value of currency is the ringgit and the Indonesian rupiah

The concept of value in anthropology is understood as a view about the good and bad of a state. In the context of this research, the concept of value is applied to view or compare the currency Malaysian ringgit and the Indonesian rupiah. There are at least some of the value of the view which found that:

1. Aspects Of The Commodity

Don't miss on aspects of the commodity is also involved and has the role of influence in the strengthening of the ringgit value is in demand by the people of the Village Aji Yellow rather than dollars. This incident is surely can occur because it is supported by the local environment that their environment to facilitate the public in obtaining or get ringgit. For example is all of the work activities of the community in the form of plantation crops and their farm, the commodity in the send to Tawau to sell. Of such practices made by the community to get the ringgit as payment for commodities it carries. In addition for the people who work as porters commodities are also paid using the ringgit.

In the process of selling commodity items, people usually sell first on a merchant called 'collectors', collectors this then take or buy items plantation crops which are then carried to Tawau. There are two forms of the way or the method used by collectors in obtaining goods commodity ready to sell. The first collectors themselves along with the driver will come to pick up the goods that have been prepared by the owner of the goods at the roadside. The second thing is that the owner of such goods, which then carry the goods wares to the house collectors. This seems in accordance with that outlined by one of the informants Sulaeman (26 years old), said that:

"so the system here. it was there that take it to the house there, which was picked up in the garden. But there is indeed one location there, so they get it all planters. So disinikan there are a lot of businesses, there are a lot of collectors so each region in petakaan this region is she the region, so an hour all up it was already ready there's a rich market in the garden so there is kumpulnya, if it can be accessed ya car in the transfer. Just the goods are picked up with the goods brought into the house was definitely the price difference right we also use driver pake labour is surely different price, so the planters that it is more like between his own here. Moreover, we used a system of subscriptions so indeed there is already scheduled for the already rising to the location so planters ready". (Interview, December 10, 2019)

However, in general, is the collector himself will come to take the commodity after getting a call from the owner of the goods and of course there is a difference in price between the goods are picked up by collectors with the goods delivered by the owner to the house collectors. Based on the above data we can know that all forms of the results of the plantation society sold directly to the market Tawau Malaysia that is certainly the first commodity goods have been ready to sell the purchased by the hands of the collectors. Collectors this is what kemmudian take to buy up all the goods ready to sell in accordance with the demand of the market and then re-packaged home collectors before in the early hours of the day sent to Tawau. In collecting the goods the commodity itself based on the results of participant observation and interviews found that there are two ways that are often done by the people of the Village Aji Yellow, this is certainly the case the price difference between the goods are picked up by collectors with the goods delivered by the owner of the goods to the house collectors.

1. The Aspect Of Ease Of Access

Easy access get goods products made in Malaysia made the people in this village prefer to consume products Malaysia, products made in Malaysia this easily we can get along the highway because a lot of problem private business that provides products derived from the neighboring Country. Items

are available starting from the material needs in the form of food, clothing, shelter, until on the electronic goods available in the Village Aji Yellow are sold at retail. In accordance with that delivered by one of the informants Ma Aji (50 years old) said that:

“if for example we want to buy Indonesia's difficult here, it's mother-her mother here to Indonesian goods but most of goods Malaysia because we're like we're right at the border to say our kitchens in Malaysia five feet we in Indonesia yes. So how sir na we want to buy goods anu na most ringgit near our border”. (Interview, December 23, 2019)

Number of items Malaysia circulating in the Island of Sebatik make the local people are much more familiar with the products Malaysia than in Indonesia product itself. This is also done by the community with consideration of price, quality, and access that is easy to reach and of course with the use of the ringgit currency in the transaction. This is done by most of the consumer by reason of the price of the goods provided by the ringgit will obtain the original price of the goods. Different in the fact rupiah, the price of which is precisely to offer will be much higher than the price of ringgit. This is certainly a consideration for the public to buy goods or products made in Malaysia to rupiah.

1. Practical Aspects/ Simple

One of the informants of the study ka Temma (37 Years), explained that:

“I mahalnya itu 1 juta lima ratus padahal kalau dibandingkan dengan ringgit sama ji saja Cuma sebutannya terlalu, terlalu banyak begitu bejuta-juta. Lebih taunya orang itu pake ringgit daripada rupiah. padahal sama juga Cuma sebutannya saja macam 20 ringgit 30 ringgit kan macam kaya gampang daripada Indonesia 100 ribu 70 ribu” (Interview, January 05, 2020)

The mention of the value of the ringgit easy also one of the factors elections for the people of the island locals to use the ringgit in the transaction. This is for example the mention of the value of one ringgit lighter than at the mention of one thousand rupiah in the exchange rate value of one thousand ringgit worth three million four hundred thousand dollars this that make people surprised with julmah the mention of the value of the rupiah. Some traders in Sebatik like Mother Aji, revealed that the use of the ringgit currency is more profitable. Not only the advantages of the exchange rate, but also the ease of the number of sheets. Mother Aji expressed: “if the money ringgit redeemed number of the sheet is small compared to the Indonesian rupiah. it proved, with 1 sheet of ringgit worth 1 ringgit different with dollars that should amount to 3 sheets worth 1000 dollars. Almost similar to what the informant said Sulaiman (26 years old), explained that:

“so some of the ridiculous reasons why people prefer, I hold a thousand ringgit nominal already three million more, and that's a lot if you want to in your wallet, being ringgit money thin face large”. (Interview, December 10, 2019)

The informant above explains that one reason for choosing the ringgit to be used in the activities of daily life more seen on the ease will be the number of sheets of ringgit that do not require a lot of number of the sheet but already have the value of the exchange rate is high. Different cases in rupiah, which is precisely the opposite of the ringgit itself, meaning rupiah need a few sheets of currency to be valued at the exchange rate of a piece of ringgit. This is often a consideration for the community to use rupiah.

Security Aspects

On the security aspect also turned out to have a role of influence for the community in the selection of the currency, particularly the ringgit is used as a means of payment for goods and services when the owner of the money going to a place in Local Government and Tawau Malaysia. This is done by the public as the efforts made to avoid everything from the form of criminal acts that threaten the safety of

the owner of the money. From the explanation of the informants we can conclude that the rupiah searah physical with the nominal exchange rate that is lower than the ringgit, making people who want to use the rupiah should bring money in the amount of some that much. The problem is when someone brings in a lot of money in this case rupiah certainly in terms of physical very much and thick, it is certainly helpful person-onum crime memperudah him identify someone who has a lot of money. This would be a thing that often make the owner money think twice to bring the dollars in the amount of many when they want to travel, either going to the capital city of the district and to specific areas to target by someone. At least from the stories Mother Aji, Ka Sulaeman, mother Sariah, representing the views of the majority of collectors and users of the second currency in sebatik, we can conclude that there are at least five Advantages of the currency ringgit compared with dollars that affect the community in the selection of the ringgit and the Indonesian rupiah to trade sell buy when society or a person going to the capital city of the district to any destination areas of the community or a person.

1. The types of commodities that are traded and practice.

The hopes and dreams of the community Aji Yellow-Sebatik to the border to have a better life, found in the Neighboring country of Malaysia. All the needs of goods and services offered in the various facilities in the country side. Access to across the country for the people Aji Yellow is much easier compared to the capital district in the Kalimantan Region. Not kitanggalan the price of goods commodity offered much cheaper as well as with the quality and the quality high. Goods commodities offered by the neighboring country we can find it in goods of Primary necessity, the need for Secondary, and Tertiary needs as follows:

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neighboring country we can find it in goods of Primary necessity, the need for Secondary, and Tertiary needs as follows:

As for the type of clothing needs in the form of school uniforms for children who are studying can also easily get by in society. Because according to the information, each school has been providing some of the school uniform in need such as school uniform batik, and tracksuits. For the type of a white shirt, boy scout shirt, headscarf, belt, hat and tie are available in the store or in the market of the capital city of the district in this case is the River of Mosquitoes, and in the Village of Aji Yellow itself on the store Boboy Chell that provides a wide range of tools school supplies including books, pens, pencils, erasers, bags, kos legs, and shoes. Rates vary according to the brand and the quality of the goods. Related currency used in trade on the type of wear also depend on the agreement of the buyer with the seller, meaning that the ringgit could rupiah can also. Just in general, people usually they will use the currency of rupiah in the shop because the goods are goods imported directly from Surabaya and Makassar, how to get it paid by using the rupiah this would make such items do not require ringgit to get the goods. So how to trade them also do not need ringgit, that is because such goods are goods made in Indonesia on your own in the message of the urban areas of the country itself by the use of rupiah for sure, and because of the ringgit also do not apply in Surabaya and Makassar so just rupiah used and although there ringgit stored by the merchant, it does not affect or hinder in obtaining these items. It is different with the goods products Made in Malaysia, because the way to obtain the goods purchased with the use of the ringgit, then how to trade them should also use the ringgit to the ringgit remains to be re-used to buy goods in Tawau, given the rupiah currency do not apply in Malaysia that must remain stock ringgit for the trader, the trader should be trying to sell the stuff with the ringgit in order to remain able to obtain goods from Tawau Malaysia who do not accept the rupiah currency.

Food

Goods ingredient snacks that are mostly fulfilled by the countries neighboring the Village Aji yellow itself using the Malaysian economy in the sense that the goods and the price offered is determined by the neighboring countries. So inevitably the local community should be able to adjust themselves to follow the prices of goods from Malaysia. Naumun which became one of the uniqueness in the area of border regions in particular the Village of Aji Yellow impose the two currencies in the trade of goods and services. The price of goods and services was determined based on the economy of Malaysia it is as described by the informants of the study Basri (50 years), saying that:

“yes abis that stuffs illegal, then you send in facebook raided the officer, illegal all of it there's Only relief from Malaysia because of sebatik is still less, that's why assisted partner of Malaysia, that sometimes there's nda looks full of stuff Malaysia, sugar, oil meals, Apollo all was the food. That's why we're here. it's the economy of Malaysia was”. (interview, December 21, 2019)

The conditions that occurred in the Village of Aji yellow and Sebatik Island is generally used ringgit only on goods or products made in Malaysia itself, this is done because the given goods necessities of life available is the result of the production of neighboring countries so as to facilitate the transaction, and cheap prices then have to use the ringgit in trade to obtain the goods that need. It is as it is described by the mother Saria (33 years), saying that:

“stuff Malaysia paid ringgit if the goods Indonesia yes paid in rupiah. more profit if you buy pake ringgit. yes, because these kinds of two-time us how to turn the money, goods Indonesia kan dorang already kasi ringgit already varie swapped already tu, later if she kasi to rupiah again, it's different again so lucky again them, if the goods we buy nice indeed pake rupiah, that's if Indonesian goods, if the goods Malaysia yes item ringgit. But if I love shopping at UD-era of the well if there fitting swapped delicious

SRC. she nda usual sorts of other people, sometimes if we're switching to 3.5 him kasi kena us a 3.7 or bukan 4,0 one time, most use the switch 4, the one most (Interview, December 15, 2019)

a. Board

For people who want to meet their needs related to the home as a place to live in the Village of Aji Yellow, there residing, or build a wooden house to be used as a shelter from the heat and the rain all at once to be their place of rest. The type of house that is built also very varied in accordance with the understanding of the cultural community. The house that was established to then later be their place of rest made from wood, cement and brick. But in general, people who live there is a lot of building houses the stage and on the bottom of the house in the wake of the stone house back up on the part of the kitchen.

To make a home in the Village of Aji yellow, people usually rely on a locksmith to set up his or often they also call Sanro ball/ panre ball which means it is a shaman of the house. As told by one of the informants in this study namely Sulaeman (26 Years old), that to make a building a house, most of the material is obtained from Tawau Malaysia. This is done because the building materials from Indonesia is still very less found, especially for the region of the Village of Aji Yellow. He said that because of the coincidence of the mother who works as a collectors commodity activities every day back and forth Aji Yellow - Tawau Malaysia brings fruit commodities with a minimum capacity of 3 tons/ day. Because when the boat jongkong used to load goods into Tawau so after arriving at the location and then the items in the loading and taken directly by the contractor, the charge jongkong will be empty, the opportunity was used to load goods building materials to dibawwa home, considering also the rule prohibiting the take home products made in Malaysia is of Rm.600./ the day of so to collect the materials, the every day items dicil-cicil collected until enough, because it happened every day of every mom into badr Tawau. Goods which are collected, it's like: zinc, nails, hammer, brush, tarpaulin, cement trowel, wire binder. (Interview, December 31, 2019)

2. Goods Secondary

Secondary needs is a human need that is met after the primary needs are met or also called additional needs. Secondary needs can support kehidu'pan man that can last well, if these needs are not met, it will not disrupt the continuity of human life. In the fulfillment of the needs of life on the field of secondary needs of society in the Village Aji Yellow in obtaining the goods were obtained by ordering products made in Indonesia da tone also obtained from the neighboring countries or countries in Asia in general. Need home appliances is also one of the needs that often met by the local community, since such items are considered to be able to facilitate the work of the home and give comfort when the owner of the goods the rest. Although the goods household supplies is dominated by products made in Malaysia, but on some kind of other products of society is having a product of Indonesia because the mains voltage is not high like Television, refrigerator, and air Conditioning. While the goods made in malaysia which is in demand like fan, iron, blinder. Also there are tools other electronic such as mobile phones and motorcycles.

3. Items Tertiary Needs

After the community has been meeting the needs of life in the form of primary needs and secondary needs then it will usually meet the needs of the tertiary needs. On the type of this requirement is to see that the needs of the tertiary is a requirement that after the needs of the primary and secondary are met. Tertiary needs is often referred to with the need for luxury goods. Not everyone can meet the needs of tertiary usually can only be met by some small communities where it has the status of the economy class or rich people. For example apartment, jewelry, villas, cars, private planes etc.

For the people of the Village Aji Yellow, the need for cars and motorcycles is very important to be fulfilled as their means of transportation to reach the location to the destination and to transport the commodity crops out to the edge of the highway than in the garden. Usually a car that was purchased by the people of most types of cars pic-up. This is done mengingat this type of car is very helpful for people in his profession his job as collectors, and car rental services. This car is enabled the public in transporting commodities of fruit crops to areas on the Island of sebatik such as: to the Pier Sei Stake, Sei Mosquitoes, Binalawang, or district like Nunukan and Tarakan.

But for the local community luxury goods in the form of gold is an object that is able to demonstrate the existence of the self that he is the one who perpernghasilan high and have a lot of money. As expressed by one of the informants of the study while at the location of the ka Firda (28 Years old), he says that it is like buying gold because it is a case of saving or infestation, meaning that the money spent is not lost it's just the shape of the gold. Then he also explains that prefer to buy gold, especially for luxury goods because it considers that with wear the gold will be more beautify seen as he said according to the information he got that in islam women it is sunnah to memamai gold. Furthermore ka Firda also said that, buying gold there is nothing to lose because at any time when we need the money, then we can langsung sell it without the need to trouble other people to borrow money and the like

IV.CONCLUSION

The concept of value in anthropology is understood as a view about the good, the bad and the principle of benefit of an object state. Therefore it is concluded that the selection of the use of currency is the ringgit is more widely used compared to the indonesian rupiah in the area of border regions of the two countries, due to several considerations, namely the value of history as a factor of the first in the specialization in the use of currency in the sale and purchase transactions. Furthermore, there is the factor value based on the type of commodity that dimilikiyang adapted to the profession as a worker. In addition to the value based on the principle of benefit is the ease of access ease of getting basic desired with the use of a currency that is commonly used by the merchant. Easy access get goods products made in Malaysia made the society of the island of sebatik prefer to consume products Malaysia, products made in Malaysia this easily we can get, because a lot of problem that provides products that come from the neighboring country. On the security aspect is also a selection of currency, in particular ringgit which is used as a means of payment for goods and services when the owner of the money going to a place in the area of Sebatik and Tawau Malaysia to avoid everything from the form of criminal acts that threaten the safety of the owner of the money.

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